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cases are reported. An infected water supply is believed to be the source of the infection.

A report of sanitary conditions in Kanagawa-ken shows, from January 1 to May 27, 6 cases of dysentery, 139 of typhoid fever, and 1 case of smallpox. Of the typhoid fever cases 56 occurred in Yokohama. (Population of Yokohama, 326,035; population of Kanagawa-ken, 776,685.)

MEXICO.

Report from the Superior Board of Health of Mexico.

In compliance with articles 1 and 2 of the International Sanitary Convention held at Washington October 9–14, 1905, the president of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico reports, June 20, that no case of yellow fever and no death from the said disease were registered in the Mexican Republic during the week ended June 18, and that the prophylactic measures reported under date of September 28, 1908, continue to be carried out.

PROGRESO—Inspection and Fumigation of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports:

Week ended June 11. Four vessels were inspected and 1 vessel was fumigated. They carried an aggregate of 248 in crews and 22 passengers.

There has been a marked increase in the number of mosquitoes following the frequent rains.

NICARAGUA.

BLUEFIELDS, Fruit Port—Inspection of Vessels—Sanitary Work.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jumel reports:

Bills of health issued as follows:

Week ended June 7.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers from this port.	Passengers in transit.
June 1	Marietta di Giorgio		19		
2	Utstein		16		
5	Imperator		22	13	
5	U. S. S. Paducah		154		

Stegomyia calopus are abundant. On June 4 the United States marine and naval forces on shore began the work of local sanitary improvement in order to safeguard the health of their respective commands and prevent an outbreak of infectious disease. Streets are being graded and drained and the usual precautionary measures carried out.

Sanitary Conditions.

Doctor Jumel further reports, June 8:

Bluefields is situated along the water front of an almost land-locked lagoon 7 miles from the Caribbean Sea and is built upon an undulating plateau. It has an estimated population of 3,000, the majority of the inhabitants being of mixed races. The foreign population is large. Communication with the neighboring coastal towns and points in the interior is frequent under ordinary conditions and is carried on by means of small sailing vessels through large rivers and their tributaries. Travel is possible by mule train to various points in the interior and offers very little danger of infection from quarantinable diseases.

The dwellings are of light construction, are of wood for the most part, and are supplied with openings which are not screened.

The streets are well laid out, but not substantially built. Some are irregularly paved with cobblestones, while others are merely dirt roads, with surface drains on each side. These drains have been more or less neglected and allowed to become filled in places, which serves to embarrass the natural drainage, which is more than ordinarily good. Several combined sewers and drains exist, but are not important adjuncts to the general sanitary scheme.

Empty bottles, old tin cans, and other débris are commonly observed beneath houses, in back yards, and on some streets. These receptacles become filled with rain water and in time serve as excellent breeding places for mosquitoes. Numerous old-fashioned water-closets are scattered about town and are rarely, if ever, cleaned. Many surface wells exist, which are neither covered nor in any manner protected from becoming places for the larval development of millions of mosquitoes. The water supply from this source is used for washing purposes only. Garbage is irregularly carted from city limits by the municipal authorities, and is sometimes burned.

The common mosquito is the *Stegomyia calopus*. *Culices* exist, but not in abundance. *Anopheles* are present, but are not commonly observed, the reason for which is attributable to the fact that there are no fresh-water swamps in the immediate vicinity and not much pool formation in the town limits. This is due to soil porosity and conformation of the town site. Daily northeast trade winds destroy many mosquitoes and exercise a favorable cooling influence upon the local climate, while a considerable rainfall does much in the same direction.

The prevailing diseases are malarial fevers and tuberculosis, the former, as a rule, being introduced from interior points and from the various banana plantations in the lowlands. Mosquito nets are not in general use. Shortly after the hour of sunset it is the common practice among the natives to close tightly all the openings in their premises, which explains in a measure why tuberculosis is so commonly observed. The most frequently observed type of malaria is the estivo-autumnal, or tropical malaria type. Two cases of beriberi, mixed type, have been reported, the one in a native, the other in an alien Chinaman. Both are now convalescent. Through reliable sources it has been ascertained that beriberi is frequently observed in the mining districts in the interior. Amebic dysentery exists sporadically, while the simple form of this disease is quite common. Filarial diseases are infrequent. One case has been reported, but the diagnosis could not be confirmed by microscopical examination. Uncinariasis is very common among the younger natives. Various gastro-enteric disorders sum up the list of diseases prevailing in the port.